Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1808. [No. 936.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart
Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.
They will publish, with all possible speed,
A new Novel, by Mrs. Plunkett, (late Miss Gunning) entitled
The Exile of Erin.
October 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;
OR,
Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,
No. 15, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.
Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

FOR SALE,
40 Shares of Potomac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
8 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
24 do Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of *John Watts.*
R. I. Taylor, *Ex'r.*
October 4. eotf

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
60 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.
——HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sal

FOR SALE,
The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT, with the Improvements where I reside.
ALSO,
Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various parts of the town of Alexandria. They are free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed in fee simple to the purchasers.
The terms of credit shall be easy on giving sufficient security, and will be made known by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.
September 27. 2awtf

THOMAS JACOB
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a
CURRYING SHOP AND LEATHER STORE,
On King-street, between St. Asaph & Washington streets, Alexandria, where he will always have on hand an extensive assortment of LEATHER, of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH.
He wishes to purchase all kinds of leather in the rough, for currying and will give the best prices.
He intends keeping a supply of Tanners Oil and Spanish Hides.
FOR HIRE,
A Coachee and two Strong Horses,
With a careful driver.
November 1. 2aw3m.

REMOVAL.
JAMES S. SCOTT,
Has removed to Prince-street, two doors west of *Mordecai Miller's* store.
December 17. d6t

The Subscriber
Has removed from the House he lately occupied, to the corner opposite the *Washington Tavern,*
WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
A good assortment of Womens', Girls' and Childrens' Morocco and Leather Shoes.
Mens' and Boys' Coarse and Fine Shoes.
Morocco Skins; Sole Leather.
Cod Fish; Old Bacon; BuckWheatMeal.
Excellent Goshen and R. Island Cheese.
Rhode-Island Greening and Pippen Apples, in bls.
New-England Cider, in barrels.
Do. do. do. in bottles, 2 ys. old.
Mackerel and Herrings, in barrels.
Smoked Herrings in boxes.
Fresh Limes, and Lime Juice, in bottles.
Soap and Candles, in boxes.
Imperial, Young Hyson, and Green Tea.
Havanna Honey and Cigars—and a variety of other Articles.

Thomas Patten.
December 17. 7t

Sugar, Salt, &c.
I have just received, for Sale,
10 hogsheads St. Croix Sugar, of superior quality.
10 do. Molasses.
1500 bushels Coarse Salt.
3000 wt. Goshen Cheese.
6 chests Imperial and Hyson Tea.
20 boxes Havannah Cigars.

Joseph H. Mandeville.
December 13. d1w

☞ City Tavern and Hotel,
ALEXANDRIA:
AT THE SIGN OF THE GRAPES.

WILLIAM CATON,
From the City of Annapolis, (Maryland)
RESPECTFULLY informs his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC in general, that he has taken that *justly celebrated INN,* in this city, called The CITY TAVERN and HOTEL, lately in the possession of Mr. *John Gadsby.* He hopes, by assiduity and attention, to give the greatest satisfaction to every person, as no exertions on his part shall be wanted to keep up the high character which this Tavern has, as being one of the *best in the Union*: and assures them that he will always have an assortment of the best liquors and good waiters.
Travellers and others will meet with good accommodations at the above house, on reasonable terms.
Boarders are taken by the day, week, month or year.
☞ The papers from all the sea-ports on the continent are regularly taken and filed at the Coffee-House, adjoining the tavern, and are for the use of strangers.
*** Suppers can be had from six to twelve o'clock in the evening, at a short notice, from one to twenty.
November 15. c1f

TO BE SOLD,
At the subscriber's house, in Washington-street, just above the Episcopal Church in said street, and opposite Mr. *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery—
Seine and Sewing, Shad and Herring Twine, with Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines and Traces ready made—Also, Tard Rope, if wanted, and other Cords ready made at his house.

Joseph Harper.
December 15. dt1st Jan

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber proposes to practice *Physick* and *Surgery,* for which purpose he has opened a Shop on the north side of King between Washington and St Asaph streets.—If he should at any time not be at this Shop, he will be found at his *Father's,* on Prince-street, who will in his absence attend those who may please to call on him.

Archibald B. Dick.
December 8. dtf

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King-Street;
THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.
Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.
Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."
British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."
Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement.* We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."
The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."
Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.
October 20.

NOTICE.
The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,
STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.
A general assortment of TIN WARE.
SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.
Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings,* done in the best manner.
The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER,* who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.
The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron.*

George M'Munn.
October 13.

FOR SALE,
A very valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 1115 acres, lying near Haymarket, in the county of Prince William. This land is now in the occupation of Mr. *James Green,* who will shew the premises to any person disposed to purchase. The subscriber having much need of money will give a great bargain on this land.

Wm. A. G. Dade.
Dumfries, Nov. 15—18 28t*

Wanted immediately to Hire,
At the City Tavern and Hotel;
A GOOD MAN SERVANT, who is a compleat waiter. *Also,* A good Washer and Ironer, for which the best price will be given.
December 19. d4t
N. B. Slaves will be preferred.

Trinity Church Lottery.
This Lottery is authorised by the Legislature of Maryland, and bonds have been given to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore, for the faithful performance of the Managers. The following is the Scheme:—

SCHEME.

1	Prize of		*Dollars,*	5000
1	do.			3000
2	do.	2000		4000
2	do.	1500		3000
3	do.	1000		3000
6	do.	500		3000
20	do.	200		4000
35	do.	100		3500
70	do.	50		3500
175	do.	20		3500
500	do.	10		5000
5250	do.	6		31500
6065	Prizes.			72000
11935	Blanks.			
	Sum raised,			15000
Expences including commission to the Corporation				3000

OF THE ABOVE PRIZES,

1 of 200 dols. to the first drawn Blank.			
1 of 200 do.	to 1st drawn blank after		2000
1 of 200 do.		do.	4000
1 of 200 do		do.	6000
1 of 200 do.		do.	8000
1 of 1000 do.		do.	10,000
1 of 500 do.		do.	12000
1 of 500 do.		do.	14000
1 of 1500 do.		do.	16000
1 of 2000	last drawn blank.		

From the above scheme it will appear that that there are not two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without discount.
☞ TICKETS for sale at R. GRAY's *Book-store,* King-street—Present price of tickets SIX DOLLARS, which will advance as the drawing progresses, which will be at the rate of 2000 tickets a week, and will positively be completed in nine weeks from this date. A correct list of the drawing will be received daily. Prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery taken in exchange for tickets in this.
November 2.
N. B. The Charitable Marine Lottery has unavoidably been postponed, by reason that the clerks have been employed in preparing the numbers, checks, &c. for the Trinity Church Lottery, but the drawing will be resumed in a short time and no doubt need be entertained of its final completion.

☞ TO RENT.
THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place where on he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.
Maryland, Broad-Creek, December 9.—[15.] 1awtf
N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand I will give good wages to a young man with a family

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NOTICE.
ALL those having claims against the estate of *Jacob Thomas,* late of the county of Fairfax, deceased, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, on or before the 30th of this present month, for settlement; and those indebted are earnestly requested to make payment to

John H. Manley, *Ex'r.*
Alexandria, 5th Dec. 1aw3tf

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 6 dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *November* 23.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.
DEBATE

On the report in part of the committee to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to foreign relations.

[CONTINUED.]

[*Mr. Bacon's Speech concluded.*]

But the gentleman protests against the suggestion of our having to pay tribute under the British orders, being brought into the debate to influence our prejudices, or alarm our apprehensions; he calls it the mere stalking horse of party, and begs that it may be put out of the debate. He will excuse us if we cannot consent to lay aside in complaisance to him, a consideration which this house and this nation never can and never ought to overlook. He does not deny that such is the requirement of the British government; that our exports before they can go from this country to the continent of Europe shall first enter at a British custom-house and pay a duty to be fixed by that government; but, says he, there is no danger that our merchants will ever pay it, because by the French decrees, the very circumstance of their coming from England and paying the duty, subjects them to confiscation as soon as they shall arrive at a continental port. But the gentleman well knows that such of our merchants as have been allured by an improper thirst for gain, have long been in the habit of going with their cargoes from England to the continent notwithstanding the decrees; contriving by false and forged papers, purporting to be made out from American custom-houses, to conceal the fact of their having actually sailed from England. This is a thing now of public notoriety. There is, I am told, more than one instance of the official evidence of it in this city, and it is proved by British publications of the higest authority, to have for some time been a course of business extensively pursued, and it is even said that there are in London offices where all the necessary papers for a vessel sailing from all the principal ports in the U. S. are to be purchased by the ream. What then has the commander of an American vessel, anxious to make a profitable voyage to the continent of Europe, and unable to get there directly on the account of the British orders, to do, but what it is proved too many of them have been in the habit of doing for a long time; visit Great Britain, pay the duty required upon his cargo by the acts of parliament, purchase his forged papers giving him the appearance of coming directly from an American port, and thus complete his fraudulent voyage. But, says the gentleman, we can by our laws prohibit this procedure and effectually punish and prevent those who would otherwise be base enough to attempt it—is this to be believed, sir? He had but a little before told us, that the temptations of profit to evade our embargo laws were so great, that our merchants could not be expected to resist them; that it was too much to require of human nature, and we could not therefore execute these laws on our own soil. I ask whether the temptations of a profitable voyage to the continent, and vastly profitable they are when they can be got through with, will not render it quite as difficult for those upon whom they operate to resist them, and whether we can expect to repress this spirit of cupidity in our citizens three thousand miles off more easily than when they are upon our own shores? —certainly not—this disgraceful tribute therefore will be paid, and the consideration of it is a just and serious subject for our attention.

In answer to the enquiry which the gentleman very properly anticipated would be pressed upon him in relation to the course which in his judgement ought originally to have been pursued instead of the one which he so much reprobates, he very modestly tells us, that it is not for him a solitary individual to offer his projects for the government, though our course, he adds, is as clear as the milky way, if we would but see it. Sir, the honorable gentleman is not generally so over modest that he dare not even hint his projects to the house; nor indeed ought he to be, his talents and information will entitle him to assume a very different attitude, and he is generally not very backward in assuming it. If he or his friends have in truth some grand specific which would at once cure all the diseases of the nation, surely it is but a duty of patriotism in them to bring it forward, and let the nation see it. When they are in the habit of reprobating every other measure that can be proposed or adopted, we have a clear right to demand of them their project, we have a right to ferret them out of their lurking holes, and in the name of the nation to demand a disclosure. They know full well that in the peculiar state of this country and of the world, it is out of human power to point out any course which shall at once assert our rights and not press upon the popular pulse and the general interest. It is safest therefore to deal in general assertions. The gentleman is willing generally not to submit—he would resist—but how? why possibly it may be war. The gentleman condemns general abstract forms of legislation, as the general resort of weakness and folly. I do not think so of his general unspecified professions in relation to this subject; on the other hand they are in my view the expedient of art, of address, and of cunning, for the purpose of avoiding resposibility and commitment, and so must be received by the nation.

In conclusion I will only add, that I am rejoiced that we are likely at last to unite in one position, that the edicts which have been levelled at us are an unquestionable violation of the rights, honor and indepence of our country and that they are not to be submitted to. I trust that the nation will follow us in this determination, and that like them, after having exhausted every other means of conciliation and tried every other alternative, if they shall continue still to be drove from one stage of oppression to another, until having retreated to the very wall, they can consistently submit to aggressions no longer; that they will then like their fathers of 1776, without waiting to estimate the exact amount of their means, resolve at all events to vindicate their unquestionable rights, and trust to the sword for their defence.

Mr. Bacon concluded by saying that as the question of the future continuance of the embargo had been expressly left open by the committee, so he did not wish to be understood as expressing any opinion on that point. His motive in rising had been principally to vindicate the report of the select committee from the attacks of his colleague —to repel his animadversion upon its past policy and operation, and to notice some of the particular allusions to himself.

(Debate to be continued.)

Senate of the United States.

MR. GILES,

From a committee appointed in the senate, reported "*A bill making further provision for enforcing the embargo.*"

Accompanying the bill, were the following letter to, and answer from the Secretary of the Treasury. The provisions of the bill are generally correspondent with the recommendations of the Secretary.

Committee Chamber, Nov. 14, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

I am instructed by the committee appointed to consider the several embargo laws, &c to request you to lay before them with as little delay as possible, such information as your department affords upon the following questions:

1st. What measures would be most effectual in preventing the violations or evasions of the embargo laws; and enforcing a due observance thereof?

2d. Can any of the inconveniences of the present system be remedied by further modifications, and what modifications would effect that object?

Be pleased, sir, to accept assurances of my high consideration and regard.

(Signed) W. B. GILES.

Hon. Albert Gallatin,
Sec'ry. of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, Nov. 24, 1808.

SIR,

Indisposition has prevented an earlier answer to your letter of the 14th inst.

For better preventing coasting vessels regularly cleared from violating the embargo, two measures appear necessary:

1st. That the amount of the bonds should be increased.

2dly. That neither capture, distress, or any other accident should be admitted as a plea, or be given in evidence on trial.

By the first regulation the temptation of going to a foreign port, in hopes that the profit on the sale of the cargo will indemnify for the forfeiture of the penalty, will be done away. By the second, every expectation of escaping the payment of the penalty under fraudulent pretences will be disappointed; and the power of remitting the penalties in the few cases of unavoidable accident which may occur, will remain as heretofore and as in other cases with the treasury.

As the object of those two regulations will be to make the bond a sufficient and complete security, they will have a tendency to relieve, in a considerable degree, the coasting trade from the inconvenience resulting from detentions. The sufficiency of the bond will in many doubtful cases remove the necessity of detaining vessels, or what amounts to the same, of informing the owners that unless they reduce the amount of their cargoes they will be detained.

I would also submit the propriety of placing under the control of the President, that power of detention vested in the Collectors by the act of the 25th April last. That subject has been a constant source of complaint and difficulty. It has been the uniform practice from the establishment of the government of the U. S. to give positive instructions to the collectors respecting the execution of the laws, and which they were bound to obey, unless a different construction should be established by a legal decision.—This indeed was essentially necessary in order to secure an uniform construction and execution of the laws. But the provision now alluded to makes the detention to rest on the opinion of each collector, and this must necessarily produce a great diversity in the manner in which the power should be executed. All has been done that could be done to obviate that evil; and the President being authorised to decide on the detentions when made, the opportunity was taken to inform the Collectors of what in his opinion should be a proper cause of detention.—This, however, could be given only as opinion, and operate as a recommendation, and not as an order. Nor does it appear practicable to establish uniformity, and to prevent partiality, and either laxity or too great severity in practice, unless the power of prescribing general rules in that respect by which the collectors will be bound to abide, be vested in the President.

I am aware that there is another mode of evasion by regular coasting vessels which will not be prevented by either of the preceding provisions. Either whilst in port, or on their way down our rivers and bays, coasting vessels may receive articles not entered on their manifest, which they put on board other vessels lying off the coast for that purpose.

But it is not perceived that any legal provision can prevent that infraction, nor that any other remedy can be found than the vigilance of the officers. Another general regulation will however be suggested, perhaps useful as a permanent measure, but which would at all events, under existing circumstances, give additional security for the observance of the laws and afford some relief to our own seamen; to wit, a prohibition to employ any aliens either as masters or part of the crew of any coasting vessel.

It is still more difficult to guard against violations by vessels departing without clearance in open defiance of the laws. The following provisions on mature consideration appear the most efficient that can be devised against infractions which it is the more necessary to repress as they may be daily expected to increase and threaten to prostrate the law and government itself.

1st. To forbid expressly under pain of forfeiture (the penalty now being only implied) the lading of any vessel without the permission of the collector and without the bond for a coasing voyage being previously given; authorising the collectors to refuse permission, unless the object be that of a lawful coasting or fishing voyage. The great number of vessels now laden and in a state of readiness to depart, shews the necessity of this provision. If there be cases, in which the indulgence of converting vessels into warehouses ought to be granted, there will be no hardship, where the intention is fair, to require a bond similar to that given for a coasting voyage. And the collectors should likewise in such cases be expressly authorised to take such efficient precautions as will put it out of the power of such vessels to sail without warning.

2d. In order to prevent those fraudulent sales of vessels by which ostensible owners of no responsibility are substituted to those from whom penalties might be recovered, it is necessary to provide that those owners of vessels whose names appear on the register or license should continue to be reputed as such and liable to the penalties in case of infraction of the laws, until the register or license shall have been actually surrendered and new papers shall have been regularly granted by the collector to the purchaser.—And in every such case of purchase, a sufficient bond that the embargo shall not be infringed, to be previously required.

3. The power to seize unusual deposits now vested in the collectors of districts adjacent to the territories of foreign nations, should, as was contemplated in the bill passed by the House of Representatives, be extended to all the districts. That this is an arbitrary power, which nothing but the unremitted efforts in some places to evade the law can possibly justify, cannot be denied; and it should, like that of detention, be placed under the control of the President and be executed only in conformity with such general rules as he would prescribe.

4th. Exclusively of the assistance which may be derived from gun boats and from the armed vessels of the United States, it would be adviseable to authorise the President to add ten or twelve cutters to the present establishment. Fast sailing vessels of easy draft of water, and requiring only from fifteen to thirty men each, are mostly wanted, and would, for the object contemplated, be as useful as the largest frigates.

5. It is with regret that the necessity of authorising, on the application of the collectors, an *immediate* call of the local physical force of the country, must also be stated.—But such partial acts of violence as have taken place in some of the seaports, cannot be prevented by the circuitous manner in which the public force must now be brought out in support of the law. And no doubt exists that the mass of the citizens, whether they approve or disapprove of the embargo, would in every port instantaneously suppress any such outrage, provided they can be called upon to act in a legal manner.

Some other provisions appear also necessary for the purpose of carrying the laws more completely into effect along our land frontiers.

1. The exportation of specie, by land, should be expressly prohibited.

2. The power of detaining deposits should be so expressed as to leave no doubt of the authority to detain waggons and other carriages laden and actually on their way to a foreign territory. Although I cannot perceive any reason for the distinction, it has been supposed in one of the districts, that the law which authorised the detention of flour, beef or pot-ash, deposited in a warehouse, did not extend to the case of their being deposited in a waggon, although evidently on its way to Canada.

3. The offence now punishable by law is that of exportation. This is not consummated till after the property has been actually carried beyond the lines, where, being in a foreign jurisdiction, it cannot be seized; so, that forfeiture, which is the most efficient penalty, can never apply to exportation by land; and no bond being required as in the case of vessels, the only remedy is the uncertain one of recovering penalties against apparent offenders who either abscond, or have no property. How far it may be practicable to make the act of preparing the means of exportations punishable, or to provide some other remedy, is submitted to the committee.

But it must also be observed, that every degree of opposition to the laws which falls short of treason, is now with but few exceptions, an offence undefined & unprovided for by the laws of the U. S. whence it follows, that such offences remain unpunished when the state authorities do not interfere. The necessity of defining those offences by law as misdemeanors, and of providing an *adequate* punishment appears obvious.

I will beg leave here to add, that it does not appear necessary to continue any longer the indulgence granted to the British merchants to import for the use of the Indians articles of which the importation is generally prohibited by law; as that privilege is liable to great abuse and affords just ground of dissatisfaction to American citizens. Whether it be adviseable to continue the permission given to those Indian traders to export furs and peltry, is a question to be decided by political considerations.

The last branch of the subject to which I wish at present to call the attention of the committee, relates to interruptions and certain injurious proceedings attempted under color or law.

1. Vexatious suits are brought against Collectors which not only perplex faithful officers, but have an affect of intimidating others, and prevent an energetic performance of their duties. The only provisions which have occurred to me on that subject, are to enable the collectors who may be sued, always to remove the cause before a court of the United States; to make a certificate issued by the proper authority, that there was reasonable cause of detention, protect them against damages in cases of detention, in the same manner as is now provided in case of seizures; and to provide for the safe keeping and restoring when proper and on security being given the vessels and property which may be detained.

2. Attempts have been made in several instances to wrest from the collectors by

writs of replevin issued by state courts or officers property detained or seized by said collectors, or which, in any other manner, is in their possession in conformity with some law of the U. States. It is evident that such attempts, if submitted to, would defeat not only the embargo, but also the revenue laws of the U. States: that whenever property is by virtue of a law of the U. States in the possession of a collector, marshall, or any other of their officers, no process *in rem* which will take the property away, whether of a replevin, attachment, or any other, can be legally issued by a state authority; and that the sheriff or any other person executing the same, must be considered as a mere trespasser, and be resisted accordingly. But there is no other way at present to resist such illegal process but actual force. And it appears necessary that another remedy should be afforded, by providing a summary mode of superseding any such process thro' the inteference of the courts and judges of the U. States; and making it penal for any sheriff, or any other person, to execute the same, or in any manner to attempt to take property which by virtue of a law of the U. States is in the collector's possession.

3. In some instances where vessels and cargoes libelled for infractions of the embargo, have been restored to their owners, on their giving security for the appraised value, the valuations have been so low as to reduce the forfeiture to an inconsiderable sum, thereby defeating altogether the law. It is suggested that this might be prevented by a provision authorising and directing the district judges to set aside, on motion of the district attorney, such valuations whenever in their opinion they fall short of the true value.

4. On the subject of *mandamus* I will only observe that, in the only instance which has taken place, the court, supposing they had jurisdiction, could not, from the manner in which the question was brought before them, have decided otherwise than they did: but that it is desirable that the question of jurisdiction, as it relates either to the courts to which it should extend, should be precisely defined by law.

I have not in this communication, taken into consideration the technical defects of the existing embargo laws, because prosecutions do not fall within my immediate cognizance, and I do not feel competent to the task of pointing out the necessary alterations. Measures have, however, been taken to procure on that subject and from the proper sources, information which will hereafter be laid before the committee.

To the remaining enquiry of the committee, whether the inconveniences of the present system may not in some degree be removed, I can only answer generally that the law which lays such extensive restrictions on the embargo cannot be carried into effect without imposing serious inconveniences both on the domestic intercourse of the U. States; and that these must necessarily be increased in proportion to the opposition and efforts to evade or violate the law. It has already been stated that provisions which will render the bond giving by coasting vessels a complete security against violations of them, will diminish the necessity and extent of more arbitrary restrictions. An authority to permit, on proper security being given, such vessels when they arrive in port to keep their cargoes on board would afford some relief. And I think that the credit on duties accruing on the importation of certain articles, which was allowed by the act of 10th March last, should be extended to all importations of the same articles made after the passing of the act, those made in vessels which sailed under special permission excepted. With respect to this last class of importations, as they were permitted by special indulgence, it is understood that it has been impossible in many cases to prevent its being abused, and as in almost all the parties having this species of exclusive privilege have made sufficiently profitable voyages, the propriety, particularly in the existing situation of the revenue, of allowing them also the advantage of an extended credit on duties is not perceived.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Sir, your ob't servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

Hon. W. B. Giles,
Chairman of a committee of the senate.

☞ Vaccination.

THE subscriber having procured FRESH VACCINE, or COW-POCK MATTER, offers his services to those who would avoid the danger of the Small Pox, by this safe, mild, and effectual preventive. And gratis, to those who may require it.

Apply to
Charles Douglas,
Near the wharf, Prince-street.
December 15, ec3t

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20.

MARRIED, on Wednesday last, Mr. *David Ross*, of Alexandria, to Miss *Mary Janney*, of Loudon county.

Extract of a letter dated Leghorn, August 26, 1808.

"The American schr. John, Chayton, from Laguiara, with a cargo of 200,000 wt. of coffee, 100 ceroons indigo, and cotton, was seized here by the French government, her sails and rudder taken away; and she will probably be condemned under the Bayonne decree." This last decree of Bonaparte was issued in consequence of the American embargo, which enabled him to declare, that all American vessels found at sea, or arriving in any port, after a certain period, must be concerned in an illicit trade; and therefore liable to French condemntaion.

In reply to the enquiries of a committee of the house of representatives, the secretary of the navy has returned the following answer:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 7, 1808.

SIR,

I have received your letter of the 3d inst. and, in answer, have the honor to state that the accompanying paper marked A. exhibits the additional number of officers and seamen required for the public service; none of which could be employed without the authority of a special act of Congress.—The same paper also exhibits the number of marines required, in addition to the present establishment; for the employment of which provision by law will be necessary.

Paper B. exhibits a view of the annual expense of maintaining in service the number of officers, petty officers, seamen and marines, required in the opinion of the President, in addition to the number already estimated for in the annual estimate presented to the house through the secretary of the treasury.

This additional estimate, added to the estimate presented through the Treasury Department, will make the different items of the necessary appropriations as stated below, viz.

For pay and subsistence of the officers, and pay of the seamen,	1,077,834
For provisions,	490,354 31
For hospital account,	30,000
For repairs of vessels,	445,000
For contingent accounts, comprising freight, store rent, commissions to agents, travelling expences, &c.	150,000
For pay and subsistence of the marine corps,	186,320 70
For clothing,	44,699 50
For military stores,	6,706
For hospital account,	3,000
For contingent account,	19,035
For navy yards,	60,000
For ordnance,	150,000
Dollars,	2,662,949 51

I have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,
RT. SMITH.

Honorable R. Nelson, chairman of the committee on military and naval affairs.

A. states the additional number of officers, seamen, and marines, required for the public service, which cannot be employed without the authority of a special act of congress, as follows—234 midshipmen, 2,000 seamen, 144 corporals, and 162 private marines.

(Nat. Intel.

Senate of the United States.

DECEMBER 17.

The bill to authorize and require the President of the United States to arm, man & fit out for immediate service, all the public ships of war, vessels and gun boats of the United States, was read the third time and passed. The bill appropriates 400,000 dollars.

The bill making further provision for enforcing the embargo was read the third time; when a debate commenced on its passage. Mr. *Goodrich* spoke at length against the bill, when the senate adjourned, without taking the question.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.

SATURDAY, *December* 17.

SALT.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. *Livermore*, was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the committee of commerce & manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of permitting certain vessels to depart from the harbors of the United States, for the purpose of importing SALT, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

QUESTION ON NON-INTERCOURSE DECIDED.

The following resolution again under consideration:

Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit by law, the admission into the ports of the U. S. of all public or private, armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to G. Britain—or France—or any other of the belligerent powers, having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States—and also the importation of any goods, wares, or merchandize, the growth produce or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers, or imported from any place in the possession of either.

Mr. *Rhea* (T.) supported it in a speech of two hours. Mr. *Taggart* opposed it in a speech of the same length.

The resolution was divided into different questions as marked by the dashes (—) in the resolution; and after many unsuccessful motions to adjourn, and amendments offered, which were withdrawn or declared out of order, about 9 o'clock the question was taken on the following member of the resolution: "Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit, by law, the admission into the ports of the United States of all public or private, armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain," and CARRIED by yeas and nays, NINETY TWO to TWENTY NINE.

Previous to taking the first question Mr. *Gardenier* spoke for half an hour against the part interdicting British vessels.

And the question being taken on the next member—"or France," was CARRED, NINETY SEVEN to TWENTY FOUR.

And the question being taken on the next member—"or to any other of the belligerent powers, having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States"—was CARRIED, NINETY SIX to TWENTY SIX.

Mr. *Randolph* now made a speech of two hours and a half against the remaining clause of the resolution.

When at near twelve o'clock, the question was taken on the the last clause in the following words—"and also the importation of any goods wares and merchandize, the growth produce or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers or imported from any place in the possession of either," and CARRIED, EIGHTY-TWO to THIRTY-SIX.

The question was then at twelve o'clock, taken on the WHOLE resolution, and CARRIED, EIGHTY-FOUR to THIRTY.

The question was then put on the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That measures ought to be immediately taken for placing the country in a more complete state of defence."—— and CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

Both resolutions were referred to committees; and thus after *eighteen days'* debate, the house concluded the agitation of the subject for the present about twenty minutes after 12.

For New-York,
IN A FEW DAYS,
The Brig
CONFIDENCE,

Having part of her cargo engaged—for the balance apply to captain FREEMAN on board, at Vowell's wharf, or to
Daniel McClean.
December 20. 3tf

LANDED TO DAY,
21 bales nice Upland Cotton,
AND FOR SALE BY
E. GILMAN.
December 20. d3tlaw4t

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *Dawes* and *Shreve*, was dissolved this day by mutual consent—All persons who have any claims against said firm, are requested to present their accounts immediately for payment; and those who are indebted to them will please to call and settle their accounts, at *Talbott* and *Saunders* currying shop, King near Pitt-street.
Isaac Dawes,
Samuel Shreve.
December 15——20. d6t

FOR SALE,
A family of NEGROES, man, wife, and five children. No fault but having no employment for them.
Enquire of the Printer.
November 21. 2aw

Was taken up as an Estray,
On Tuesday the 29th day of November,
A Large Red and White Cow,
HIP SHOT on the left side—she has had a calf since she came on my premises. The owner is requested to prove his property, pay charges and take her away.
George Atkinson,
Near the Four Mile Run.
December 20. 3tf

Result of the Cures
Which Mr. G. Bourgeois has performed in this town in the short time of four months, that he has resided in Alexandria, King-st street, near the Indian Queen Tavern.

THE first I treated was named *John Leggettien*, living at Mr. Brockets, having several Ulcers, the scar of one of them having had 16 lines length, on 14 breadth, and has been radically cured in 6 weeks time, by the use of Bath, Syrop, Dejuratives and Vegetal Balsam, of which I am the only compositor and possessor. These remedies are excellent for the Rheumatism, Leprosy, Blood Spitting, for all Ulcered Sores, as well as for all Maladies, which affect the blood and the noble parts.

Names of all those which I treated and cured, and from whom I have certificates signed by them which I can produce, if the persons would not be believed on their word

Michael Lutz,	Residing in Alexandria.
Elizabeth Kees,	do.
Wm. Kerby,	do.
James Derick,	do.

J. Bourgeois, M. D.
December 20. 3t*

Twenty Dollars *Reward.*

LEFT the service of the subscriber on Friday last, a Negro slave, named *DANDRIDGE*—He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, of a stout strong form, has a small scar over one of his eyes, and inclines rather to be corpulent—his complexion is between a black and a mulatto—he had on when he went away a white hat, a brown coattee, and brown velvet pantaloons, but as he had many other cloths it is probable he will change his dress. *Dandridge* was brought up as an house servant, and in that capacity he is excelled by few. He has a wife in Alexandria, and it is probable he is lurking somewhere about the town. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber or commit him to jail, if taken in town, shall receive *Ten Dollars*, if taken out of town the above reward.
Thomas Swann.
December 20. d

sam, of which I am the only compositor and possessor. These remedies are excellent for the Rheumatism, Leprosy, Blood Spitting, for all Ulcered Sores, as well as for all Maladies, which affect the blood and the noble parts.

Names of all those which I treated and cured, and from whom I have certificates signed by them which I can produce, if the persons would not be believed on their word.

Michael Lutz,	Residing in Alexandria.
Elizabeth Kees,	do.
Wm. Kerby,	do.
James Derick,	do.

J. Bourgeois, M. D.
December 20. 3t*

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
And for sale at R. GRAY's Book-store, and MARCH's, Georgetown,
PRICE 37½ Cents,
AN
ADDRESS
TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES;
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
TENDING TO SHEW
That by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.
TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Arlington
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed for extending his valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large.

BY
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, District of Columbia.

☞ Booksellers supplied on the usual terms.

LOTTERY OFFICE.
☞ TICKETS in the *Charitable Marine Society Lottery*, now drawing, for sale at the office of the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, price *Five Dolls. & Seventy five cents*. A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.
August 9.

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, Jen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,

And no where else in Alexandria.

—

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 56 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion could do.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders at-

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

—

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of M. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton-

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance exceeding as I suppose from a severe cold being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impoency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throats and approaching Consumptions;

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado Sugars.*
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia. Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuffs, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

October 18. d

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, December Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

That the executors of William Halley, deceased, do insert the following advertisement in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*, three times a week for two weeks.

Test,

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscribers of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of WILLIAM HALLEY, formerly of the county aforesaid, but late of Washington county, state of Ohio, deceased. all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 6th day of June next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 6th day of December, 1808.

Esther Halley, *Ex'rx.*
Edward Stabler, *Ex'r.*

December 6. co2w

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheeting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hhds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

ril 7. d

For Sale or Rent,

The three story Brick House, corner of Prince and St. Asaph streets—the house is 38 feet square, with a two story kitchen, smoak and other out-houses, and adjoining on St. Asaph street a two story frame warehouse, 20 by 30 feet—the lot is 38 feet on Prince-street and 128 feet deep on St. Asaph-street.

ALSO

Several undivided LOTS to suit the purchaser, situate on Washington, Duke & Columbus streets.

LIKEWISE

About twenty acres of Land, lying on the Little River Turnpike Road, one mile from town. On the premises are a good dwelling house with necessary out-houses, and garden in a good state of cultivation, the remainder meadow. One hundred and sixty-four acres of Land, two and a half miles from Alexandria, on the Colchester road, part in wood, with two tenements thereon.

Korn and Wifemiller.

November 21. m&s

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by *John Watts*, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. I. Taylor *Ex'or*

September 24, ee

PROPOSALS

OF PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

IN TWO PARTS:

1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Gineau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the public in general, that he has opened a shop at the lower end of Union street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit a share of the patronage of a generous public, and to assure them that any work in the *line* of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description executed in a neat and workmanlike manner

N. B Those who favor him with their custom will have the advantage of receiving his advice and attention in farriery gratis.

☞ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices and treated with kindkess, and strict attention aid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, Nov. Term, 1808.

ORDERED,

THAT the executors of *James Russel*, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Gazette, three times a week for eight weeks.

ALEX. MOORE. *Register.*

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria City in the district of Columbia, letters testamentary on the estate of *James Russel*, late of the County aforesaid, Merchant, dec'd. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers on or before the 4th day of May next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment

Given under our hands this 4th day of November 1808.

James H. Hooe.
Trueman Brashears.

Executors of James Russel

November 4 ee3